

lobe bears about 8–10 rows of fine setae on its tergal surface only; the more mesial of these are the longer and about 6 of the distal setae along the mesial margin are thickened. Style pilose,  $\frac{4}{5}$  length of coxite, flattened (but appearing more slender viewed from other angles), curved and widening gradually to mid length (width  $\frac{1}{2}$  length), then narrowing to apical  $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{6}$  which is slender; 1 fine preapical seta (2–3—Belkin); appendage terminal about  $\frac{1}{4}$  length of style, slender, tapering. Harpago  $\frac{1}{3}$  length of coxite, slender, pilose, with 1–2 fine setae mesially near base and 1 fine seta arising mesially at about  $\frac{1}{2}$ , beyond which harpago is slightly narrower; appendage slender, bristle-like, tapering, almost equal in length to harpago. Paraproct with 1 strong tooth. Phallosome simple. Lobes of tergite IX with 4–6 setae; sternite IX with 4–6 setae.

Described from one pinned male (abdomen denuded), N.Z., D. H. Graham, 20.1.1927, with terminalia mounted; one slide of male terminalia labelled "*Aedes (Ochlerotatus) antipodeus* Edw., Waipoua, D. H. Graham"; one slide labelled "*Aedes antipodeus*, fore, mid and hind legs, 27.8.29, D. H. Graham", and slides of a head and an abdomen similarly labelled.

*Larva* (Fig. 2, a-h).

Length about 7mm. *Head*:  $\frac{3}{4}$  as long as broad. Antenna  $\frac{3}{5}$  length of head, about 10 times as long as broad, slightly tapering, with numerous spicules which are longer on distal half of antenna; seta 1 arising just before mid length, 2–4 branched, frayed; terminal and subterminal setae arising close together, 2 long, stout; 3 and 4 shorter, slender; 5 broad basally; 6 short stout. Head seta 1 single, fairly stout, tapering,  $\frac{2}{5}$  length of antenna. Base of 7 slightly behind base of antenna, 6 level with 7 and more than half way between it and midline, 5 directly behind 6, 4 level with 5 and half way between it and mid line; 4 minute, 12–15 branched; 5 3–6 branched, frayed; 6 stout, single, frayed; 5 and 6 nearly half length of head; 7 7–11 branched, frayed; 8 5–6 branched (3—Belkin); 9 8–10 branched (7—Belkin); 10 7–12 branched; 12 2–3 branched; 13 6–10 branched; 14 single or bifid; 15 8–10 branched. Inner setae of mouth-brushes pectinate. Mentum triangular with median tooth and 14–16 lateral teeth, of which the more lateral are widely spaced.

*Thorax*: Prothoracic setae 1, 2 and 3 without sclerotized bases, 1 long, single, frayed; 2 shorter, bifid, simple; 3 shorter than 2, 3–4 branched.

*Abdomen*: Seta 6 long, frayed, bifid on segments I, II and V, single or bifid on VI (lost from segments III and IV in specimens examined), seta 7 on I single, frayed.

*Segment VIII*. Lateral comb a triangular patch of about 33–42 teeth, in 4–5 rows. Most of the teeth are elongate scales with broadened, rounded, fringed tips but 2–5 at either end of the patch may be stout, sharply pointed, basally fringed spines and a few may be intermediate in form; seta 1 3–6 branched, simple or frayed; 2 and 4 single, simple; 3 6–8 branched, frayed; 5 5 branched (4—Belkin), frayed.

Siphon tapering slightly towards apex, with well developed acus; index about 3.0 (4.0 in Miller and Phillipps' (1952) figure; 3.0–3.5, Belkin); pecten extending over a little more than basal  $\frac{2}{3}$ , of 17–22 dark spines, broad basally, tapering to a fine point at apex, each with 1 large denticle near base and 1–4 small denticles, 1 or 2 of which may be distal to the large one; the proximal spines of the pecten are smaller and the distal longer; the most distal spine is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the length of those in the middle and has only 1–2 small denticles near its base; seta 1 arising at half length of siphon, 3–4 branched, frayed; seta 2, fine, single; seta 8 3–6 branched.

*Anal segment*: Saddle covering dorsal  $\frac{3}{4}$  of segment, without detached acus proximally (with detached acus—Belkin). The general surface of the saddle bears curved rows of very fine spicules, but towards its upper distal margin these merge into an area divided into small discrete sclerotized plates each with a fringe of fine spicules along its distal margin. These plates are arranged in longitudinal rows, in which they slightly overlap one another. Seta 1 single, about  $\frac{2}{3}$  length of saddle; seta 2 6–12 branched; 3 single; 4 (ventral brush) of 16 4–7 branched tufts of which 1 is precratal (2–4—Belkin), the remainder arising from a grid, which is incomplete distally. Anal papillae equal, pointed, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of saddle.

Description based on one whole larva, 20.1.1927, a head and a distal end mounted on separate slides, 11.ix.1929 from Titirangi, and 2 heads on one slide, two distal ends on another slide, 26.viii.1929, no locality, all collected by D. H. Graham.

*Pupa* (Fig. 2, i-j).

The longer setae are frequently frayed and may be divided at the tip; such divisions are not included in the number of branches.

*Cephalothorax*: Trumpet dark, evenly pigmented, 3 times as long as greatest width, with slightly oblique opening; ratio of meatus to whole 1 : 1.1–1.2, apical notch shallow. Setae 1 and 2 bifid, 3 single; seta 4 3–5 branched; seta 5 2–4 branched; seta 6 short, 2–6 branched; seta 7 2–4 branched; seta 8 8–14 branched; seta 9 single; seta 10 3–5 branched; seta 11 single; seta 12 trifid.